

TO BE SURGEONS

Emory E. Walter
Fred Harbert
Bishop L. Malpass

TO BE A PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER

James S. Dietz

TO BE CHIEF BOATSWAINS

Frank H. Watts
Carter Garthright

TO BE A CHIEF MACHINIST

Otis C. Oliver

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

William Miller, Jr.
William R. Smedberg 3d

TO BE LIEUTENANTS

John P. Lungar	George L. Hutchinson
Brooks J. Harral	Ennis W. Taylor
Robert E. Combs, Jr.	Clare B. Smiley
John W. Ramey	Frank R. Arnold
Albert E. Gates, Jr.	John A. Tyree, Jr.
George L. Bellinger	Carter L. Bennett
Edmond G. Konrad	Albert L. Shepherd

TO BE A PAYMASTER

Reed T. Roberts

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Francis L. Busey
Claude W. Haman

TO BE LIEUTENANTS

Richard Lane
Murray Hanson

TO BE A PAYMASTER

Bion B. Bierer, Jr.

TO BE A CHIEF BOATSWAIN

Charles A. Parsons

COAST GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE A CAPTAIN

William J. Keester

TO BE CAPTAINS (ENGINEERING)

Charles E. Sugden
Henry G. Roach
Herbert N. Perham

TO BE LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Reginald H. French	Nathaniel S. Fulford
John W. Ryssy	Richard L. Horne
Richard L. Burke	

TO BE LIEUTENANTS

Eugene A. Coffin, Jr.	David H. Bartlett
George O. Olson	Quentin R. Walsh
David O. Reed	Vaino O. Johnson
Hubert R. Chaffee	Richard F. Rea
Peter J. Smenton	Warren L. David
Thomas R. Midtlyng	Louis M. Thayer, Jr.
John B. Oren	Evor S. Kerr, Jr.
Harry E. Davis, Jr.	Walter S. Bakutis
Joseph Howe	Thomas J. E. Crotty
George W. Holtzman	Clarence M. Speight
William W. Childress	Edgar V. Carlson
John J. Hutson, Jr.	Clayton M. Opp
Robert E. McCaffery	Loren E. Brunner
Albert E. Harned	Charles E. Columbus

TO BE A CHIEF BOATSWAIN

Harold C. White

POSTMASTERS

KENTUCKY

Wilmer H. Meredith, Smiths Grove.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ottis S. Williams, Canton.
Roy A. Reisenweaver, Conyngham.
John R. Macalak, Daisytown.
Avery S. Van Campen, Elmhurst.
Elwood M. Stover, Kulpville.
Harry Reinsel, Mayport.
Rose Guzzetti, New Galilee.
Bernard J. O'Rourke, Norristown.
Alexander Alexander, Sellersville.
Charles F. Mowry, Ulster.
Stella C. K. Miecznik, Woodlyn.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Merlyn A. Terry, Claremont.
Iva M. Bowen, Egan.
Tillie M. Cowman, Gayville.
Walter R. Garner, Herrick.

TEXAS

R. Nelson Gray, Bertram.
Glen E. Greebon, Blanco.
Carrie G. Williams, Bronte.
Mollie Gee, Call.
Alphonse Boog, D'Hanis.
Mabel Darden, Holliday.
Johnye H. Way, Jourdanton.
Ray N. Anderson, Kamay.
Boyd D. Vick, New London.
James Bruce Moore, Reagan.
Joseph M. Pickerill, Saratoga.
Herman B. Vezey, Sweeny.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We praise Thee, O God, our Heavenly Father, that Thou dost make the sun to shine upon the evil and the good and sendest the rain upon the just and the unjust. Thou lovest all men regardless of rank or station and givest them a worth beyond the values of this world. We thank Thee that Thou hast sent Thine only begotten Son to spread the evangel of Divine love. As we approach the doorway of the birth of our Lord, let love and good will mount the thrones of our beings; let them flow through the channels of our daily lives. God bless America; may her mission be to cut the fetters of oppression and not weld them, to heal wounds and not produce them; to quench the fires of hate and not kindle them. The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace. In the name of our blessed Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldrige, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 8665. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Lou Davis.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 10098. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

RESIGNATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation:

DECEMBER 19, 1940.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR: I hereby resign my office as Representative in Congress of the United States from the Second District of Washington.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

MON C. WALLGREN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 119, in the Committee of the Whole, I am shown as being absent. I am positive I missed neither the roll call of May 20, nor any at this session of the Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may be corrected to show that I was present on that call.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from W. H. McConnell, of Parlier, Calif.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein two resolutions, one by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America of Anaconda, Mont., and the other by the Phil Sheridan Club of Anaconda, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Ohio Republican News on, The Right of Free Speech.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent Mr. VAN ZANDT and Mr. PITTINGER were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by John C. Beukema, at Detroit on December 5, 1940, on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an order recently issued by the Post Office Department forbidding the further use of the mails to the National Old Age Pension Association and Dr. J. E. Pope.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the St. Louis Star Times.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE NATIONAL-DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. EDWIN A. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN A. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the anxiety for the success of our national-defense program is not, I hope, limited to any segment or group within our American society. The rights and privileges of labor, fully as much as the opportunities for profit to capital and the security of every man, woman, and child, depend upon the survival of our present form of government.

Is it not possible, then, for these groups and individuals to awaken to the stupendous job we have before us? Are they blind to the fact that billions of dollars of orders have already been placed with thousands of contractors all over the country and that these orders should be well on the way toward completion? I speak of the 50,000 airplanes, 130,000 engines, 17,000 heavy guns, 25,000 light guns, 13,000 trench mortars, 33,000 shells, 9,200 tanks, 300,000 machine guns, 400,000 automatic rifles, and 1,500,000 regular rifles. I speak of the responsibility which labor must face to contribute at least 18,000,000,000 man-hours.

Of what avail is the apprehension, the worry, the continual agitation to get things done if industry and labor and every citizen in America are not willing to place the problem of national defense which William S. Knudsen has termed "the greatest production problem of any country in modern times" ahead of every other desire and objective in our public and private lives?

If, then, it is the overwhelming desire of the country at large to succeed in the building of this mighty defense program, steps must be taken that are far more drastic than have already been entered upon. If the primary purpose and desire of the American people are to realize a completion of this huge task, then they must be willing to drop all other activities, to sacrifice every other motive, to place all other pursuits in abeyance voluntarily until present lagging of the national-defense program is supplanted by the completion of vast armaments and trained manpower sufficient to protect them against the ruthless forces they hate and fear. [Applause.]

FIRST THE NAVY, NOW THE ARMY, TOLD WHERE TO HEAD IN—
CANNOT EVEN TOOT ITS HORN OVER THE RADIO

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, some will recall that, in the late summer of 1939, more than a year ago, a C. I. O. affiliate in Detroit, according to the then Acting Secretary of the Navy, held up preparations for national defense and told the Navy where it should head in. That union defied the Navy to "come and get" its own materials. The Navy took it lying down for 41 days.

It is the Army's turn now. One Petrillo, president of the A. F. of L. American Federation of Musicians, denied the Mutual Broadcasting System the right to transmit music played by the One Hundred and Fourth Engineers Band at Fort Dix.

A series of patriotic concerts at Fort Dix had been planned to promote interest in the national defense. But, under the orders as issued by Petrillo, citizens will not have the privilege of sitting by their firesides and listening to the Army bands play the Star-Spangled Banner, America, or any other patriotic selections, as transmitted over the radio.

According to the press:

Petrillo announced that radio listeners would have to get along without broadcasts by Army bands from Army posts until he had an opportunity to go to Washington, D. C., and make a deal with the War Department on the extent to which such broadcasts could be given.

ADMIT IT'S GOOD CAUSE

"This is a good cause and we're all for it," Petrillo declared, "but if we allowed radio stations to put music on the air from Army camps whenever they wanted to they could soon dispense

with our men. We are in favor of their going on the air with programs telling about life in the Army, but we want protection against the loss of jobs for professional musicians.

"I can't let them run wild. There's no telling where this thing might end. It's all right with us if they put on a couple of Army bands, but I want to know how often they plan to do this thing."

Many people have assumed that Army bands could play when and where the Army desired. Some of our citizens are so naive as to have believed that broadcasting was under the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission. Now we learn that the "big boss" is, or at least so he thinks, Mr. Petrillo, who was recently given great praise in a nationally circulated monthly magazine.

It might be well for the Government to adopt the language of Mr. Petrillo with reference to the activities of some of these gentlemen. He said:

I can't let them run wild. There is no telling where this thing might end.

How would it be for the Army and the Navy to get together with the Federal Communications Commission and tell Mr. Petrillo to toot his own horn, at least insofar as the Army and Navy bands were concerned?

Suppose, as in the olden days, the Army depended on bugle calls; that a war was on and that a charge or a retreat was to be ordered, the orders transmitted through the bugle. Would the Army officer be able to give the order without first seeing Mr. Petrillo? And what a mess we would be in, if Mr. Petrillo or his business agent did not happen to be on the field of battle. There the Army would be, all tied up, the commanding officer unable to tell it whether to go forward or backward until he had heard from Mr. Petrillo.

Captain Cook, public-relations officer of the Forty-fourth Division, had asked permission to play a brief selection at the opening of the program, a full number at the middle, and a military theme at the end. Petrillo would not permit that. So the captain said that bugle calls would replace the band music. He added that Petrillo had granted a request for 1 minute of incidental music by a regimental band on another program last Thursday.

There is one thing that the unions seem to have overlooked. A man can still be conscripted without joining and paying an initiation fee.

COMMUNISTIC UNION KICKS DISTINGUISHED CAPTAIN, RECIPIENT OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL, AROUND

No greater act of effrontery, no more insulting defiance of the Federal Government, no more abject, subservient submission to the will of a disloyal, unpatriotic organization has ever been witnessed than that being enacted here in the Nation's Capital today.

Washington today is honored by the visit of Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, who comes to receive from Secretary of the Navy Knox tomorrow the Navy Cross for his heroic action aboard the *City of Flint* when he saved that ship from capture by the Germans.

He rendered distinguished service when he ended a strike on another United States ship then in the harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay. Captain Gainard was loyal to his country. In being so, he put down a mutiny on the *Algic*. Today, although competent, although loyal to his country, although having proved his loyalty in time of great personal danger to himself, he is prevented from commanding a merchant ship because the National Maritime Union, which has often been accused of being controlled by Communists, has him on its blacklist.

Several members of the crew who mutinied in the harbor of a foreign land were later tried, found guilty, and sent to prison for a violation of our Federal laws. Today these men—who were guilty of mutiny, as they were; tried and convicted, as they have been—can get jobs, but the loyal patriot, Captain Gainard, is denied command of a ship.

The following is the morning newspaper account of the incident:

LAURELS AND THORNS—GAINARD, OF THE "FLINT," TO GET MEDAL, BUT CAN'T GET A SHIP—HERE FOR CEREMONY, SKIPPER TELLS HOW SEA UNION BALKS HIM

Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, one of the most distinguished of America's merchant marine captains, is in Washington today to receive the Navy Cross from Secretary of the Navy Knox tomorrow for his heroic action aboard the *City of Flint*.

But Captain Gainard, for all his reputation, cannot take command of a merchant ship because the National Maritime Union will not forgive him for obeying orders and putting down a mutiny.

"No private owner could afford to give me a ship," said the man who put down the mutiny on the *Algic*. "The National Maritime Union wouldn't go out so far on the limb as to deny me a crew. They'd send me a crew of such hardened troublemakers I'd never finish the voyage."

He referred to the union whose strikes on his ship, then in Montevideo (Uruguay) harbor 2 years ago brought him to national prominence. Several members of his crew were tried later in Baltimore and found guilty of mutiny.

"What would you think," he said last night, "if you stepped aboard and found one of the ringleaders in that mutiny, a man who was sent to prison for his part in it, serving as fourth officer 2 years later? That's what I did not long ago."

Gainard holds no love for the union or for crews which "send a committee to the master several times a day with imaginary complaints."

"There's a Soviet aboard every United States merchant ship," he declared. "No master who gives them an inch remains for very long in command of his ship. I wouldn't put up with any foolishness."

Since Gainard brought his adventure-laden ship, *The City of Flint*, to port in Baltimore last January, he hasn't been to sea. But he has flashed into the news again; charges of neglect of duty brought by a cook and a mess boy on the *Flint* through the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.), were dismissed by the Maritime Commission in February as without merit.

"Before the voyage ended," Gainard said last night, "they were two of the best men I had. When they left the ship at New York they gave me their addresses so I could send for them when I got another ship. I don't believe they knew what they were signing."

But Captain Gainard has not been given another ship.

The slim New Englander sat back and reminisced, with the mind of a man who has spent most of his life taking what luck handed him, of the meals he fed his crews in the early days. He remembered a minor battle he had with his company's purchasing agent because he bought turkey for his crew in South America in June, the South American turkey season. He remembered his old practice of giving his men several days off during long stays in port.

"You can't do that now," he explained. "The union won't let you. Now they want nothing but overtime."

"One time a seaman on my ship got very sick and a hospital launch was sent out from shore to take him off. You wouldn't believe it, but some of the crew put in a claim for overtime for passing their own shipmate over the side."

On his last trip with the *City of Flint* before she was captured by the *Deutschland*, Captain Gainard and his crew rescued 219 survivors of the Canadian passenger ship *Athenia*, torpedoed off the Irish coast September 3, 1939. During the first World War he was on the *President Lincoln* when she was torpedoed.

In recognition of his devotion in freeing his last command, the *City of Flint*, from the Nazis in November 1939, he was awarded the cross last August. It will be presented by Secretary Knox, under present tentative plans, in the Secretary's office at 10:45 a. m. tomorrow.

The decoration he will receive tomorrow carries with it a citation for "skill, fine judgment, and devotion to duty" throughout the trying month his ship was under a German prize crew.

With reference now to another matter:

In the press of last night was information to the effect that the ranking minority member on the District Committee had taken notice of the fact that Government employees, while there is still unemployment, are holding two jobs.

It was suggested that the remedy might be through a lessening of the number of Federal employees. My information is too limited to know whether that be the proper solution. It is clear that Federal employees, whose jobs are secure and whose compensation is reasonable, should not be permitted to deprive unemployed of Government jobs created through the expenditure of Federal funds.

The morning mail brings a letter which charges that a director of finance in one of the departments, who draws \$8,500 per annum, "finds time to go about and lecture at Government expense and on Government time."

It might be well to inquire whether the director of finance receives compensation for lectures, if he gives such lectures; how much of his time is spent in giving lectures, and whether

the lectures are propaganda for the department and hence fall under the prohibition of a Federal statute, or whether they are private ventures.

Another Washington resident states that Thomas J. Frailey, who serves as a member of the Veterans' Appeal Board in the Veterans' Administration at \$5,000 per year, also receives compensation from Southeastern University—Y. M. C. A.—as a professor in the law school. The university authorities decline to state the amount of his compensation. The Veterans' Administration states he receives \$5,000 per annum.

Still another Washington resident, who made application for a job in a local store, was advised that they did not need additional employees. He says that a Government employee, a machinist who is working in the Naval Gun Factory here in the city from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 at night, in shop 28, is holding down the job for which he applied, working from 9 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon.

He said he did not think it quite fair that this Government employee should be permitted to deprive him of the opportunity of earning a livelihood.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include a short table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, yesterday great headlines appeared in the newspapers as follows:

Roosevelt proposes to lease war materials to England without repealing the Johnson Act. The President suggests plan to remove silly, foolish dollar sign by means of gentlemen's agreement.

When I saw these headlines in the papers my blood boiled for I wonder whether the President of the United States, who has sworn to uphold the Constitution, has any respect whatever for law. When the law seems to interfere with anything that he wants to do, instead of changing the law as it should be changed according to our Constitution, and by oath he promised to obey, he finds some way to evade it. This is not honest; it is not right; it is not in accordance with the principle of trying to do things in the right way according to honesty and integrity or law. If the Johnson Act was good when the Congress enacted it, why is it not good today? If the Neutrality Act that we worked so faithfully on in 1938 and 1939 was a good law, why is it not good today? The President let the people of this country know that he was for neutrality. The Congress did the same. Today they are anything but neutral. The propaganda that has been going on in this country to get us into this war has been tremendous. Millions of dollars have been spent in circulation of propaganda through paid newspaper and magazine advertisements and over the radio. I am not saying that we should not try to keep the world safe for democracy, but I do say we should do it in a way that is honorable and just.

Then in today's New York Times we see the statement in large headlines:

White House advises \$3,000,000,000 order be placed at once. London is assured.

Now the President can assure London to do this; why cannot he assure France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Italy, Spain, or any other nation to do the same? Does he figure that this is going to be an outright gift without the consent of the American people? Suppose, as he said, we loan Great Britain submarines, cruisers, battleships, airplanes, or any other im-

plement of warfare, to be returned in kind after the war. Is this neutrality, I ask? Suppose the worst does befall Great Britain and half of our Navy might be sunk. How are they going to return the payment of battleships and submarines and cruisers? What will we have for defense, I ask? Has the President assumed the attitude of complete dictatorship? We had an election in November and the majority of the people voted for him, but yet there are 20,000,000 people who do not see eye to eye with him, and I am one of them. It seems to me we ought to have a little respect for our own judgment, and when the President calls our monetary system a "foolish dollar sign" it shows that he has been most foolish in the squandering of billions and billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money—more billions than any President ever had—and the people take it whether they like it or not.

This, I say, is only bringing our democracy to the brink of the greatest disaster that this Nation has ever known, and this administration certainly will be responsible for it in great measure. Great Britain did not fulfill her obligations to America, nor did any of the other defaulting countries when they refused to pay their obligation to us when they could, and it seems to me they ought to pay to the limit of their ability before the President gives them everything they want without any sanction of the American people or the Congress. I am against this whole policy of doing things in this way. We are building navies and armies for every country in the world except our own. We talk about adequate defense. If we get rid of all our sea power and all of our munitions of war, how can we defend ourselves? I am for defending the American people first, last, and all the time against not only one nation but against any nation of the Eastern Hemisphere, or combination of nations who might want to attack us. I think we are playing with fire and if we do not watch out our own house will burn.

Mr. Morgenthau did not state that we should remove the silly, foolish dollar sign by means of a gentlemen's agreement. He figures on trying to borrow the money from the American people with the understanding that these are going to be loans fully secured to be paid back to the American taxpayers. If Great Britain wants all these things, let her give us a few of the islands in the West Indies or Bermuda, or something tangible close to our own shores that we could use to advantage in the protection of the Western Hemisphere. And we do not want any 99-year leases after we make a lot of improvements so that in 99 years our country will lose all the improvements we will make. Now is the time to deal with Great Britain or any other foreign country for America, and the lasting benefit of the American taxpayers. But let us deal with them on a basis that will bring security to our American Government and happiness to the American people. A great wholesale lease by the President of our Army and Navy that is liable to be lost may become the greatest injustice and betrayal of faith and confidence of the American people that was ever assumed by the hands of a Chief Executive. In the name of heaven let the American people write, and write at once, to the President of the United States and tell him not to make any contracts that will take from us the security that we now have. And in building our national defense, let us build our national defense with the idea we are going to protect and defend America, and that we will not do it by making aggressive warfare in the Eastern Hemisphere.

This probably is the last word that I am going to say to the Members of Congress before Christmas, and I wish to each and everyone of you a merry, merry Christmas and a prosperous, contented, happy New Year. This I say not only to the Members of Congress, but I say it to all American people. And may the God in heaven give comfort and strength and happiness to all people over the world is my wish at this Christmas season.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio address by Mr. Kuehl, who is an attorney in the R. F. C. He talked on the alien registration law and interpreted it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GEHRMANN]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the business in order for the day and after any special orders heretofore entered, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 4 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

MAX VON DER PORTEN AND WIFE, CHARLOTTE VON DER PORTEN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 4085) for the relief of Max von der Porten and his wife, Charlotte von der Porten, and its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. von der Porten and his wife were and are citizens of Germany. At the advent of the present regime in Germany he was not in accord with the policies of Hitler and left Germany, going to Turkey, where he became an adviser of the then ruler of Turkey. The United States was in the course of preparation at that time of the so-called Aluminum Trust cases, and it was found necessary to secure the assistance of a man who was acquainted with the operations or machinations, if you please, of the aluminum people in Europe. A representative of the Department of Justice, Walter Rice, went to Europe and enlisted the assistance of Mr. von der Porten and then prevailed upon him to come to the United States. He has played a very large part in the preparation of this lawsuit, which incidentally is the longest case ever tried in the history of our courts. It has taken now over 2 years. Because of the assistance Mr. von der Porten gave the United States, which, of course, was adverse to a great many German industrialists, it is the judgment of the representatives of the Department of Justice that if he returns to Germany he will face a firing squad.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. This bill permits him to stay in the country?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; and deducts from the German quota the usual points.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Did we not pass this bill at one time previously?

Mr. WALTER. No. This bill has passed the Senate, but not the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thought it was on the House Calendar at one time.

Mr. WALTER. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman suppose this man can give us any light on the machinations of the Aluminum Trust in this country?

Mr. WALTER. He has been assisting in that.

Mr. RANKIN. If so, I think we ought to retain him temporarily, at least.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Max von der Porten and his wife Charlotte von der Porten, as of February 5, 1940, the date on which they were admitted temporarily to the United States. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the German quota for the first year the said German quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HERBERT ZUCKER ET AL.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 4227) for the relief of Herbert Zucker, Emma Zucker, Hanni Zucker, Dorrit Claire Zucker, and Martha Hirsch.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is all this Zucker legislation about?

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, this family of Zuckers are Czechoslovakians who went to France, then to the United States, and have invested largely in property in the United States over a period going back twenty-odd years. He bought an industry, which was on the rocks in my State, for \$290,000, and for years has maintained a pay roll of over \$200,000 a year. He seeks now to get a nunc pro tunc classification. This bill has passed the Senate and has been approved by the Committee on Immigration of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. The majority members on the committee have been consulted?

Mr. PLUMLEY. They have, and the leaders on both sides as well.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to accord nunc pro tunc examinations under the immigration laws to Herbert Zucker, Emma Zucker, Hanni Zucker, and Dorrit Claire Zucker, citizens of France, and Martha Hirsch, citizen of Czechoslovakia, and if such aliens upon examination be found admissible to the United States except for lack of immigration visas he shall record their lawful admittance for permanent residence as of the date of their temporary entry at New York on November 17, 1939. Upon the making of such record of permanent admission and payment by the aliens of fees fixed by law the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officers to deduct four numbers from the German quota and one from the Czechoslovak quota of the current fiscal year.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to discuss the question of who is promoting war in this country. Charges are being made that there are organizations here, there, and everywhere that are interested more in what is going on over in Europe than here. A great professor at Notre Dame the other day deliberately charged that an organization in New York was busily engaged at this time in trying to put us into war. The organization answered, and both the charge and the answer appeared simultaneously in the Washington Times-Herald of December 17. I ask unanimous consent that both be put in the RECORD so that the public may know something about the matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY EDUCATOR FLAYS PRO-ALLY GROUP—PUTS "MASS MURDER" LABEL ON COMMITTEE; SAYS IT COURTS WAR

NOTRE DAME, IND., December 16.—The Reverend Dr. John A. O'Brien, University of Notre Dame professor, tonight told students and faculty that "the lives of millions of our youth are being threatened by the propaganda that is dragging our Nation each day close to the brink of war."

Father O'Brien charged the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies should be called the "mass-murder committee," because "its concern is primarily to involve us in war for Great Britain."

DENIES INVASION PERIL

"America has never been in less danger from foreign invasion than now," Father O'Brien said. He said the world would have been better off had the United States remained out of the 1917 world conflict, permitting Europe to "learn the lesson it has to learn sometime" and preventing the Versailles Pact.

"Our tragic entrance prolonged the war, cost the lives of 2,000,000 men, prevented a negotiated peace, and made possible the iniquitous Versailles Treaty," he said.

"That treaty, imposed at the point of the sword, sunk the fangs of hatred into a prostrate foe, sowed the seeds of future wars, and paved the way for the rise of European dictatorship."

LOYALTY TO UNITED STATES FIRST, SAYS COMMITTEE HEAD

NEW YORK, December 16.—Roger S. Greene, associate national director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, said tonight committee members hate war as much as does the Reverend Dr. John A. O'Brien.

Answering the Notre Dame professor's charges that the committee was more interested in Great Britain than the United States, Greene said the "primary loyalty" of committee members to the United States was "beyond question."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Dr. Manuel Fernandez Supervielle, a very distinguished lawyer, president of the Inter-American Bar Association—Federación Interamericana de Abogados—and also president of the Habana Bar Association, at a dinner given in his honor at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., Monday evening, October 28, 1940.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary, as all of you know, has been making some examination with reference to some aspects of our national defense and our national solidarity, and all of that sort of thing. There is one thing happening in this country which I do not believe the people properly appreciate. It is a thing about which something ought to be done by public opinion.

We do have in this country a great many German people, many of them just as loyal as we are. Instances have come to my attention of cowardly and brutal treatment of individual citizens who happen to be of German blood and who are just as loyal as we are. There are not many instances of that sort, but there ought to be none. This is not only cowardly and brutal, but it is against the best interests of the country, because if anything could make those people disloyal it is the character of treatment which in some communities individuals have received. Public opinion ought to put its face definitely against that sort of treatment. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mrs. CLARA G. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CLARA G. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years I have been connected with the Congress more or less closely, 15 of those years as the wife of a Member and during the past year as a Member of the House of Representatives. I have made many friends here, both Republicans and Democrats. [Applause.]

As many of you know, I did not offer for reelection, so at the closing of this Congress my work with you will come to an end. I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your many courtesies to me and to say that when I leave I shall carry with me many happy memories of my associations, contacts, and friendships. I wish for each of you a very merry Christmas and happy holiday season. [Applause, Members rising.]

ACOUSTICS

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, while the House of Representatives has been meeting in this room I have noticed that from time to time the Speaker has referred to acoustics. I do not know how many Members of the House know what acoustics are. I remember a story of a man named Tabor, who was a Senator from Colorado for some time, one of the bonanza kings of Colorado. He built a great opera house in Denver—the Tabor Grand Opera House. When he came over to examine it he found that it had above the proscenium arch a picture of a man with whiskers, and another one, and another one. He said, "Who is that guy with the whiskers?" They said, "That is Shakespeare." He said, "What the hell did he ever do for Denver? Paint him out and paint me in." [Laughter.] He said, "How is the opera house, anyway?" The architect said, "Well, it is pretty bad on acoustics." He sniffed a little and said, "I don't smell nothing." Mr. Speaker, "I don't smell nothing here." The acoustics are all right. [Laughter and applause.]

HON. ROBERT LUCE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of paying tribute to one of the great men of this House, one who will this year retire from public office, my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, the Honorable ROBERT L. LUCE. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] is one of the really great Americans of this time [applause]; one who might really and truthfully be classified as a great scholar in politics. This Congress can ill afford to lose him. He has had a long and honorable career not only in the State of Massachusetts but here in Washington as well, where his service covered a period of 20 years. In that time he has been very influential in much of the legislation that has passed through the Congress. His was the authorship that created the National Arboretum. He was mainly responsible for the erection of the Archives Building, where the records of this country will be preserved. These are but two of his many contributions to the welfare of Washington and the country.

For many years he has been a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. When the Republicans were in power he was the ranking member of that committee, and he has occupied that position also during the Democratic administration. During his service he has taken a devoted interest in the financial legislation of this country and has been largely responsible for the form in which many important measures have emerged.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] has taken a wide interest in the rules of this House. He is perhaps one of the ablest parliamentarians this House has ever had. From his long legislative experience he has given to the country a book devoted to parliamentary law.

I rise at this time to say that all of us on both sides of the aisle who have served with him during his 20 years in Congress have come to love, admire, and respect the gentleman from Massachusetts, ROBERT LUCE. He will go into private life with the warmest wishes of all of us for many more happy years. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] is recognized for 10 minutes.

PAY OF IRON WORKERS

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday I placed in the RECORD a photostatic copy of the pay roll for the week ending December 11, of the iron workers, foremen, and apprentices, and pushers who are putting up the iron roof supports in the House and Senate Chambers. I ventured to comment upon the facts and express my opinion as to those facts. I had hoped that a Member of Congress would be accorded the courtesy and the privilege of discussing facts, pay rolls, and conditions prevailing in the work being done in the Chambers of the House and Senate without being charged with smearing anyone. The only answer I received from those in charge of that organization was that I was trying to smear labor, but no answer was made to the charges and no statement made that the facts quoted were not correct.

The iron work in the House and Senate Chambers was completed yesterday. I spent some time this morning in going over the facts and pay rolls with the timekeeper who kept the time on that job. I am going to give you certain further facts today which were verified by the timekeeper as he and I went over the pay rolls for the 3 weeks ending December 4, December 11, and December 18. These pay rolls cover all the expenditures for labor except a small sum of \$60, which was covered by preliminary pay roll of November 27. These pay rolls, as verified by the timekeeper, disclose that the foreman on this job during the 3 weeks ending December 4, 11, and 18 actually performed 189 hours of service for which he received \$625. These figures give the actual time he was on the job, not including overtime or double time; the pay, of course, includes the overtime; 189 hours of actual service for which he was paid \$625.

With each five or six iron workers they have a man they call a pusher. The foreman, by the way, got a base pay of \$2.50 an hour and these pushers received a base pay of \$2.35 an hour. These seven pushers each received during the same 3 weeks \$380.70 for 120 hours of actual service rendered. The iron workers, each received \$324 in pay for 120 hours of actual service performed with a base pay of \$2 an hour. They had apprentices who picked up bolts and helped the workers. These were paid at a base rate of \$1.15. They received \$123.90, for 88 hours of actual work.

The total pay roll for these workers in the work of erecting this steel structure in the House and Senate chambers amounted to \$12,790.43 for handling 237 tons of steel.

There was no cutting of any kind. The fabricating was all done in the factory.

I was in error, or rather the Architect of the Capitol was in error, when he informed me that these men received time and a half for overtime during the week and double time for Saturdays and Sundays. The timekeeper this morning informed me that they received double time for all overtime work and wherever there were two shifts working, they received 6 hours' pay for each 5½ hours of work; for instance, one man worked 6 hours and 15 minutes and he received one-half hour's pay at \$2 an hour for the extra 15 minutes.

I was informed, Mr. Speaker, that under the rules of the union a workday in New York is 8 hours a day with double time over and above the 8 hours. Here in the city of Washington they have a rule of double time over and above a 6-hour day. In other words, a man who works in New York would get \$2 an hour for 8 hours or a total of \$16 pay. In Washington he would get \$2 an hour for the first 6 hours and \$4 for the next 2 hours, or a total of \$20 for 8 hours' work.

I was further informed, Mr. Speaker, that under the regulations of the union the men who unload the iron at the train had to be iron workers. The contractor could not use ordinary labor. These men were paid, under union regulations, the same rate of \$2 an hour for unloading the iron from the cars that they would have received had they been working in the House or Senate chamber putting up the iron. I was further informed that under the rules of the union, when they unload iron and require a crane, they must pay an engineer for operating the crane. In many instances the railroad company has its own crane and operates it with

their own engineer. In that case the engineer of the iron workers sits there and watches the engineer of the railroad operate the railroad crane and the engineer for the iron workers receives \$2 an hour while he watches that railroad engineer operating the railroad crane in unloading that iron.

This occurred yesterday on the Fourteenth Street railroad siding, where an ironworker engineer was paid \$2 an hour as he sat watching the railroad engineer operating the railroad crane.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. In just a minute. In order to avoid being accused of smearing anyone I am not going to comment upon the facts. You can comment upon them yourself. Your opinion is as good as mine.

I want to say today what I said the other day that these men, of course, are not working full time. They work as the jobs come along. The business agent of the ironworkers was quoted in the paper as saying that this foreman who drew \$267.50 for 76 hours' work for the week ending December 11 was only working 8 months in the year.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Did the gentleman go as far as to find out what the average annual wage of any of these workers was?

Mr. ENGEL. I have computed the cost of erecting this iron in the House and Senate Chambers. It cost \$54 a ton to bolt together 237 tons of iron beams in the House and Senate Chambers.

Mr. EBERHARTER. What I mean is this: These ironworkers probably work only 6 or 8 months a year, and their average annual wage would not be as much as \$2,000 a year. I think in order to be fair to those workingmen you should have an investigation made to see what they have made in the last 12 months. That would show whether they were being overpaid.

Mr. ENGEL. Very well. On December 4 the foreman drew \$197.50 for that week's pay. On December 11 he drew \$267.50 for that week's pay. On December 18 he drew \$160 for that week's pay. I say if he draws that for 8 months, it is excessive.

The pushers received \$126.90 for 39½ hours' pay for the week ending December 4. They received the same amount for 38½ hours' work for the week ending December 11, and they received the same amount of pay for 42 hours for the week ending December 18. The ironworkers received \$108 a week for 3 weeks, or a total of \$324 for 120 hours of work. I submit that is pretty good pay even for that length of time. I cannot, for the life of me, see how anybody can do any building at that price.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. What is a pusher?

Mr. ENGEL. He is a foreman—a straw boss. They have four or five men in a crew, and the pusher is the man who tells the four or five men what to do.

Mr. EBERHARTER. In other words, he pushes them so that they will get more work done. Is not that where the term comes from?

Mr. ENGEL. Yes; these men, who got \$324 each for 120 hours of work, had to be pushed by seven pushers who got \$380.70 for 120 hours of pushing. That is pretty expensive pushing.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield.

Mr. CAMP. Are not these steelworkers, what we call structural steelworkers, most of them working at great heights, and their work is a most hazardous occupation?

Mr. ENGEL. That is very true; but why should we pay men \$2 an hour for unloading a railroad car of steel, the same price they get for climbing a 20-story building? Why should we pay an engineer \$2 an hour watching another engineer operate a crane? Answer that. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is recognized for 4 minutes.

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I think I echo a sentiment that is universal at this time throughout America when I say, "Thank God for Joseph P. Kennedy."

Our Ambassador to the Court of St. James stands four-square first, last, and all the time for America. Unlike some of our other Ambassadors to that ancient court, he has not become infected with foreign prejudices and predilections but has retained his Americanism, pure and undiluted. He is a splendid example of American thought and purpose.

In this critical formative stage of American policy he stands like a great Rock of Gibraltar for the peace, the independence, and the noninvolvement of America.

When he said the other day that he was resigning his commission in order to come home and help President Roosevelt to keep America out of war he gave cheer and hope to millions of our fellow citizens. With his intimate knowledge of the European background and the titanic forces at work in that maelstrom of horrible conflict, he is in a position to render service of inestimable value to the President and the people of America toward steering our course in the direction of peace and away from the yawning chasm of war.

Mr. Kennedy, who is our Ambassador until a successor has been appointed, is now taking a much-needed rest at Palm Beach, Fla. Later his voice will be heard and his influence will be felt in shaping our national policy, and I am sure his wise and patriotic recommendations will be accorded by the public opinion of our country all the respect that is due them.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Kennedy which I think merits the attention of the country. It is a letter of caution against precipitate action that might involve us in war while we are woefully unprepared, and from it I quote as follows:

As it stands today—

Says our Ambassador to Britain in his letter—

our production for defense is nowhere near adequate for the protection of our own situation, let alone aid Britain. While our own defenses are weak, we are limited as to what we can do for Britain, even though we want to. Therefore our first obligation is to speed up defense with all our might. It would be suicidal for our country to get into war in our present state of unpreparedness.

I hope the Ambassador's words will sink deeply into the consciousness of America. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. VOORHIS of California and Mr. DISNEY were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD by inserting a speech that I made over the radio last evening discussing the veto of the Logan-Walter bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK].

SHORT-LINE RAILROADS

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, there has just been presented to the House in this message of a moment ago from the Senate the bill 10098, the so-called short-line railroad bill. It passed the Senate in substantially the same form it passed the House, and it passed the House without objection, if I remember correctly. This is a measure, you will recall, to compensate the short-line railroads, the lines found to be left out on a limb when the railroads were turned back by the Government after the previous World War. The great lines were compensated and then the opportunity under relief legislation expired by operation of law. A number of the short lines were left in a state of financial injury, because they did not show an actual loss on running operations during the years of Government control—did not get in the red. As the law was written, or at least construed, they did not recover, but were involved in litigation extending over a great number of years, such a length of time that the original

legislation expired before they were given relief. This bill now before us was considered by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and I was a member of the subcommittee that handled the bill. The chairman of the subcommittee was the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SOUTH]. He is not here today, nor is the gentleman from California [Mr. LEA] committee chairman.

Inasmuch as the bill comes back from the Senate substantially as we passed it, the only difference being a limitation that in effect cuts \$800,000 from the amount of the bill as it passed the House, I think the House should take final action and concur in the Senate amendment. As the bill passed the House it carried \$1,991,000. As it passed the Senate it carries the sum of \$1,191,000.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. PATRICK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, a member of the subcommittee that considered the bill.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. As I understand it, the Senate amendments provide a limitation on the earnings of the claimants during the emergency period of the World War to 5½ percent.

Mr. PATRICK. The gentleman is correct. No claim can go above 5½ percent of the earnings.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. And except for that limitation the bill comes back to us as it was passed by the House?

Mr. PATRICK. Exactly as it was passed by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10098) to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 3, line 3, after the word "act", insert: *Provided further*, That no claim certified under this subsection shall be for an amount in excess of \$150,000.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a short statement.

The Chair wishes to leave here on Saturday next to spend the holidays with his own people in Texas and, therefore, recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts to offer a resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 646

Resolved, That Hon. WILLIAM P. COLE, JR., a Representative from the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the clerk of the election of WILLIAM P. COLE, JR., as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, today is the fifty-ninth anniversary of the appointment of William Tyler Page as a page in

the House of Representatives. During all these 59 years he has been connected in one way or another with the House of Representatives. For 12 years he was Clerk of the House. He is an eminent authority upon the rules and procedure of the House, and upon the form and character of bills. He has been especially active in patriotic endeavors; is the author of the American's Creed, and has given himself wholeheartedly and devotedly to the interests of the House of Representatives.

I rise at this time to pay my tribute to Mr. Page, one of the finest, truest characters who has ever served the House. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK] is recognized.

SHORT-LINE RAILROADS

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 10098) to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920, with a Senate amendment thereto, and to concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 3, line 3, after the word "Act", insert: "Provided further, That no claim certified under this subsection shall be for an amount in excess of \$150,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. BOLLES. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my previous objection, based on later information.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Mr. GUYER of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said, 59 years ago today William Tyler Page became an officer of the House of Representatives and in a way he is connected indirectly with my district because during the early part of his service in the House, one Sunday afternoon he saw the flag go up at half mast. He said, "Dudley Haskell has died."

Dudley Chase Haskell was a great predecessor of mine, who served four terms in the House of Representatives from the Second Kansas District from March 4, 1877, until his death in Washington, December 16, 1883.

I know that everybody in the House voices the sentiments of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and endorses all he said in appreciation of the services of Mr. Page.

To have been for nearly three score years an officer or employee of the House of Representatives is a great distinction in itself and to have been such an intelligent and efficient aid in the House adds distinction that no doubt will never be equaled, certainly never surpassed, in the annals of the House of Representatives.

During these years Mr. Page served as Clerk of the House for a dozen years, and certainly no one ever filled that office with greater efficiency or with more helpful assistance to Members of the House who today render deserving praise as they remember his kind and unobtrusive suggestions and guidance during their junior years in the House.

The American Creed, which Mr. Page wrote in 1917, is worthy to last as long as the Republic endures and to live on the lips of generations yet unborn and to echo from the walls of countless schools where the endless procession of American youth love and salute The Star-Spangled Banner.

Mr. Page was not merely an officer of the House. He was a sort of member at large and was versed as probably no other man in the history of the more numerous branch of our National Legislature as well as an authority on the parliamentary procedure which is illustrated by Page's Congressional Handbook, which was published first in 1913. This

has been a great help to Members in their understanding of the rules and precedents of the House.

Mr. Page was not merely a repository of information to Members, but in the truest sense he was a friend of every Member of the House, and his friendship and comradeship were reciprocated by the whole membership who from time to time were under the greatest obligations for helpful suggestions and guidance in their work in the House.

I am most happy to join in this tribute to a faithful and distinguished officer of the House whose patriotic service is in harmony with an ancestry which includes a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GUYER]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, every Member who has ever served in this body either with Mr. Page or who has been associated with him in the relationship that he has occupied for so many years to the Members of this House joins in the remarks made by the two previous speakers in paying honor to a great American and to one who has been an outstanding official. It is a pleasure for me as a Member of the House individually and as majority leader to join with the two distinguished Members who have previously and properly referred to our distinguished friend, Mr. Page.

Mr. Page entered the service as a page boy on December 19, 1881, in the Clerk's office of the House. President Garfield had just been assassinated. The period of his service, in which he occupied many positions, including that of Clerk of the House for 6 terms, covered 30 Congresses, from the Forty-seventh to the Seventy-sixth, inclusive. Mr. Page witnessed the convening of 73 sessions of Congress, regular and extraordinary. He served under 14 Speakers. The population of the United States was 51,000,000 when he came here. It is now 131,000,000. The membership of the House was 293. It is now 435. Ten States were added to the Union. Hawaii was acquired and made a Territory. The Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, Tutuila, the Virgin Islands, and the Panama Canal Zone became possessions. The Panama Canal was constructed; 2 wars were fought, the Spanish-American and the World War. Mr. Page also witnessed 8 general revisions of the tariff and 15 Presidential inaugurations. In 1881, the year of his advent here, \$250,000,000 ran the Government. The ordinary receipts were \$300,000,000. Now both run into billions. About five to six thousand Senators and Representatives came and went. When "Uncle Joe" Cannon left Congress about 16 years ago he was the last man to go who was in the House in Mr. Page's boyhood days.

One of the things at the end of life that you and I will treasure most are the friendships that we make. I imagine that if most of us are allowed to live to a good old age we will not be thinking of some great speech we made or some outstanding piece of legislation we may have enacted and fought to obtain enactment into law. That might be a part of our consideration, and properly so; but I think one of the major considerations, if we are permitted in the wisdom of God to live to a ripe old age, will be our friends, those living and those who have taken the journey. I know in my own mind and in the minds of all Members who know Mr. Page that if I and others are permitted to live to such old age, when we will be looking at life backward rather than in the future, when we are thinking of the many friendships we have made, Mr. Page will be one of the foremost in the minds of all of us. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5336. An act for the relief of Peter Bavisotto.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, December 23, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2078. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., transmitting a report to Congress of amounts and rates paid to superintendent and for teachers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their House Resolution No. 14, dated December 4, 1940, concerning subversive and un-American activities; to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9414. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Queens County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Elmhurst, N. Y., requesting that the Housing Authority investigate each and every tenant of the modern homes, Queensbridge and South Jamaica housing projects in Queens County, N. Y.; vehemently protesting the injustice done many of our citizens who are living in unhealthy and unsanitary homes, who registered for occupancy in these projects but were refused admission because many Communists were on the lists prior to them; and urging that the housing committee be instructed to take strong measures immediately to break the leases of these Communists, who are a menace in any community, and that they be replaced by American families whose children can be brought up in the proper atmosphere; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

9415. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Harry M. Stayfield, of the Dallas County committee on platform and resolutions, Democratic convention, Mineral Wells, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to subversive and un-American activities; to the Committee on Rules.

9416. Also, petition of the American Legion, Dallas, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1940

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who at Thy birth wast cradled in a manger, wearing our flesh without humiliation or stain: As we approach this Christmastide, help us to rejoice in Thy holy Incarnation, the mystery of which no dream of prophet could reveal, nor words would e'er foretell. We marvel at Thy childlike

mind, soaring beyond the disputations of the wise, the calculations of the prudent. We bow our heads in worship as we contemplate the savior-impulse of Thy life, turning men from despair and sin, winning them by the convincing idealism of Thy teaching, holding them by Thy conquering love.

Help us, therefore, this day and throughout the days to come to bear each other's burdens as we witness Thy heart-break over sins that were not Thine own, and see Thy shame for others' lack of shame, that we, being born anew in Thee, may have a share in the redemption of mankind. We ask it in Thine own dear name, Thou Saviour of the world. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Thursday, December 19, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Callo-way, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that Hon. WILLIAM P. COLE, Jr., a Representative from the State of Maryland, had been elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The message announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 4085. An act for the relief of Max von der Porten and his wife, Charlotte von der Porten; and

S. 4227. An act for the relief of Herbert Zucker, Emma Zucker, Hanni Zucker, Dorrit Claire Zucker, and Martha Hirsch.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 10098) to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, as amended; and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 5336) for the relief of Peter Bavisotto, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

CREDENTIALS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have here the official certificate of the Governor of Washington appointing Hon. MON C. WALLGREN Senator from that State for the unexpired term of former Senator Schwellenbach, resigned. Mr. WALLGREN has already taken the oath of office. I ask that the certificate be filed. It is to take the place of the telegraphic credentials presented at the time Mr. WALLGREN took the oath of office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The certificate will be received and placed on file.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the credentials of BURTON K. WHEELER, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

AWARDS OF QUANTITY CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MAILING OF SMALL FIREARMS TO ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize mailing of small firearms to officers and employees of enforcement agencies of the United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.